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he must be hurt ; but he had no pain. He began to feel himself with his hands, and he felt something wet and soft upon one thigh.

“ The fact was, that the long horn of the rhinoceros had passed *through* his thigh. It not only had passed through his thigh, but through the saddle flap, then completely through the horse, and was stopped by the flap upon the other side. The horse and rider together were thrown into the air, and the inversion was so complete that one of Oswell’s wounds—a cut upon the head—was occasioned by the stirrup-iron, which proved the inverted position.

“ The horse was, of course, killed upon the spot, and the Caffres came to their master’s assistance, and placed him upon his spare horse, upon which they held him until they reached the camp. This wound kept the great hunter prostrate for months. It is many years since Oswell told me this story, but I think I have narrated it exactly.

“ It must be remembered that this rhinoceros belonged to the so-called harmless species. This incident is sufficient to exhibit the utter fallacy of a belief that any kind of an animal is ‘ invariably harmless.’ We find that many beasts which are accredited with bad characters conduct themselves occasionally as though abject cowards. In the same manner, those which are considered timid may, when least expected, exhibit great ferocity.”

The chapter on wild-boar hunting is interesting, and that on the cape buffalo (*Bos caffer*) is especially full of adventure. The habits of the Sambar deer (*Cervus aristotelis*) of India are described with much vividness. Our own hunters will read with interest the adventures of the author in the Big Horn Mountains shooting wapiti (*Cervus canadensis*) and bison (*Bos americanus*).

Altogether we have not had for a long time such a treat as the reading of this book. We give two of the twenty-nine plates with which the book is illustrated.

**The Tenth Annual Report of the State Mineralogist of California**<sup>1</sup> is a well-illustrated volume, containing a number of general articles descriptive of geological phenomena observed in California during the past year, as well as detailed accounts of the geology of the fifty-three counties into which the state is divided, special reports upon the geology of various mining districts, and upon methods of treating ores. As is to be expected, a large portion of the report is occupied with a discussion of gold mining in its various phases. There is, how-

<sup>1</sup> California State Mining Bureau, William Ireland, Jr., State Mineralogist; Tenth Annual Report of State Mineralogist for year ending December 1, 1890; Sacramento State Office, 1890. Pp. 983, 42 Figs., 7 Pls. and Maps.

ever, in it also much of interest to the general geologist, especially in the essays upon the individual counties, although even in these the greatest emphasis is placed on the geological features of the mines situated within their borders. To the geologist the most valuable portions of the book are the few handsome maps of counties and of mining districts accompanying it, and the mineralogical and geological map of the state, on a scale of twelve inches to the mile. It is proposed in the near future to issue this map by counties on a larger scale. It is unfortunate that California has no geological survey to cooperate with its mineralogical survey in making known to the scientific world the interesting features of its geology hinted at in the report. The state mineralogist feels the need of such a survey, and makes known his desire for it in the opening pages of the volume before us. If a geological survey is instituted, it is to be hoped that its work will be as successful as that of the mineralogical survey.—W. S. B.

**Mexicology**<sup>1</sup> in our country is a province of archæologic research of but very recent birth. It was inaugurated about 1875 by Raming, and since cultivated, with more or less success, by specialists like Brinton, Bandelier, Thomas, and Valentini. In the person of Dr. Ed. Seler a new ally and collaborating force appears to have joined the ranks of the students enumerated. He comes well prepared for his task. He has traveled extensively in Mexico, and commands the Spanish, Nahuatl, and Maya languages to a high degree. He is in intimate connection with the museums of both America and Europe, and has taken wise care in working only in sight and with the aid of complete literary material,—a luxury which each true scholar longs for, but is rarely able to indulge in. Besides, Dr. Seler possesses that "sense of form" which is so necessary to the true recognition of all the objects drawn, painted, or sculptured, with and which the student of this special branch preëminently has to deal. It was owing to the lack of this artistic sense that some of his predecessors have been lured into the grotesque belief that the ancient Mexi-

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Ed. Seler (Berlin, Kaiser Wilhelm-Strasse, No. 3): (1) "Das Tonalamatl der Aubin'schen Sammlung und die verwandten Kalenderbücher," 217 pages, with 173 printed illustrations, in *Compts Rendus du Congrès International des Américanistes*, 7e session, Berlin, 1888. (2) Id., "Alt-mexicanische die Wurf Bretter; 12 pages, with 1 colored and 32 printed illustrations; in *Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie*, Band III., Berlin, 1890. (3) Id., "Alt-Mexikanische Studien." (a) "Ein Kapitel aus dem Geschichtswerk des P. Sahagun." (b) "Die sogenannten Sacralen Gefässe der Zapoteken;" 71 pages, with resp. 108 and 25 printed illustrations; in *Vereöffentlichungen aus dem Koeniglichen Museum der Voelkerkunde*, I. Band, 4 Heft, Berlin, 1890, bei W. Speeman.